## SHOULD VOTE FOR BRYAN

The President Has Not Supported the Constitution.

A Strong Letter in Reply to Moses King From Jeseph Bradfield, of Washington-Opinions of ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland-Me-Kinley Accused of Faithlessness

The policy pursued by the present Administration it would seem, commends itself neither to Catholics nor to the American Protective Association. On the one hand the President is accused of permitting sacrilege and the confiscation of church property in the Philippines. On the other hand the A. P. A.'s say that the President is obrexious to them. Moses King, of Lewiston, Me., on August 28, wrote a letter in which he asked:

"How and for whom are we to vote? Can an Orangeman, a Junior American Me-chanic, and A. P. A., or any true American vote for either McKinley or Bryan?"

Joseph Bradfield, of Washington, Attor-ney and Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the National Patriotic Federation, published a letter in answer to Moses King, giving his reasons for supporting Bryan and making an earnest plea for Mc-

Kinley's defeat. He says in part:
"Your letter of August 28 has not been answered sooner because its contents raanswered sooner because its contents required very serious consideration. For you ask: 'How and for whom are we to yote? Can an Orangeman, a Junior American Mechanic, an A. P. A., or any true American vote for either McKinley

must divide the latter question in order to answer it. If the question by whether any men.ber of the patriotic orders can consistently with his obligations vote for McKinley, I unhesitatingly answer, 'No.' My reasons for this opin ion are that McKiniey is wholly un-trustworthy, ungrateful, and unprinci-pled. \* \*

pled. \* \* \*
"On the attitude of the President toward the laws, which he is sworn to execute faithfully, but which he does not hesitate to treat with a sort of contempt characteristic of the cld-fashioned Bourbens and Braganzas who claimed to rule solely by divine authority—on this point, I say, I would be willing to rest the argument evaluate his re-election for hera gument against his re-election, for here we have 'a single, certain, and material issue,' which has aiready been decided issue, which has already been decided against him by both of the ex-Presidents now living—both of whom are wise statesmen, patriotic citizens, and eminent lawyers, rendered especially familiar with the nature of the question at issue by experience in the Presidential office."

Quotations From ex-Presidents. Mr. Bradfield then quotes the following

letter from Grover Cleveland:
"Princeton, June 2, 1900.
"Rev. E. Tallmadge Root:
"Dear Sir: It is not a pleasing thing to "Pear Sir: It is not a pleasing thing to be obliged to concede at this period of our nation's history there should be truth and relevancy in the proposition: The Great Need of Our Country—Reverence for Law."

"The difference between harbarity and civilization consists in the absence or existence of laws and their enforcement. American civilization requires that laws for the safety and protection of persons and property should be made and executed by those chosen for that purpose, by the hose chosen for that purpose, by the safety and protection of the country has armed me, to smite a usurper who has robbed me of my just rights and threatened my very life. And I repeat the words of Grover Cleveland: "No more important work can employ the efforts of Christian workers than the earnest revival of "Reverence for Law." And nest revival of "Reverence for Law." And by these chosen for that purpose, by the people to be effected by such laws. This circumstance creates the demand of popular participation and consent, which increases enormously the obligation of support and obedience. These are included in 'Reverence for Law.' That this reverence is the great need of our country results from an inordinate national and individual strife to reach ends regardless of all restraint, and from the growth of the notion among our poorse that the country results.

That this tendency is extremely danger-"That this tendency is extremely dangerous to the well-being, if not the perpetuity,
of our nation there can be no doubt; and
when those in control of our Government
can satisfy themselves in a certain course
of action by saying if there is no constitutional or legal warrant for it, there
ought to be, it is a short step to the feeling among the people that if the laws made
for their sontrol and guidance do not permit them to do everything they desire,
such laws may be despised and disre-

ed by the statements of our country's need, no more lofty or important work can em-ploy the efforts of Christian workers than st revival of 'Reverence for Law.'

Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND." Continuing, Mr. Bradford says:
"Writing under date of June 9, Mr.
Harrison referred to a speech made by
him at Knoxville, Tenn., April 14, 1891.

in which he said:

"We live in a government of law. The compact of our organization is that a majority of our people, taking those methods which are prescribed by the Constitution and law, shall determine our public policies and chasses. public policies and choose our rulers. It is our solemn compact; it cannot safely be broken. We may safely differ about policies; we may divide upon the question as to what shall be the law; but when the law; or the compact of the tion as to what shall be the law; but when the law is once enacted no community can safely divide on the question of implicit obedience to the law. It is the one rule of conduct for us all. I may not choose as President what laws I will enforce, and the citizen may not choose what laws he will obey. Upon choose what laws he will obey. Upon this broad principle our institutions rest. If we save it, all the agitations and tumults of our campaigns, exciting though they may be, will be harmless to move our Government from its safe and abiding foundation. If we abandon it, all is gone. Therefore my appeal everywhere is to hold the law in veneration and reverence. We have no other king. Public officers are your servants; but in the august and majestic presence of the law we found from the poll, believes that it is safely Democratic by 25,000 votes. This prediction is based upon the poll and the restonal districts. Secretary Richardson has reduced his figures to districts. He penderatic majorities in the several districts as follows:

First, 14,000; second, 5,000; third, 1,000; gust avus Richardson, who has that it is safely Democratic by 25,000 votes. This prediction is based upon the poll and the restonal districts. Secretary Richardson has reduced his figures to districts. He penderation and reverence. We have no other king. Public officers are your servants; but in the august and majestic presence of the poll, believes that it is safely Democratic by 25,000 votes. This predictions beared upon the poll and the restonal districts. Secretary Richardson has reduced his figures to districts. He provided that it is safely Democratic by 25,000 votes. This prediction is based upon the poll and the restonal districts. Secretary Richardson has reduced his figures to districts. He provided that it is safely Democratic by 25,000 votes. This prediction is based upon the poll and the restonal districts. Secretary Richardson has reduced his figures to districts. He constitution is based upon the poll and the restonal districts. Secretary Richardson has reduced his figures to districts. He constituted has a secretary Richardson has reduced his figure to district and the restonal districts. Secretary Richardson has reduced his figure to district and the restonal districts are secretary Richardson has reduced his figure to district

all uncover and bow the knee.'

"What more need be said upon this point? But it may be argued by our sophistical and contentious opponents, these letters do not specifically mention McKinley's disregard of law. What then? The universal rule in such cases, laid down by Aristotle, and for two thousand and four hundred years accepted by the and four hundred years accepted by the whole world, is that whatever is prodicted, affirmatively or negatively, of a in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

term distributed, may in like manner be predicted of everything contained under it. Therefore these words of the expresidents do apply to McKinley's disregard of law, because they apply to all disregard of it. They would never have been uttered by the prudent men who wrote them, if they had not been intended to reach the most conspicuous case wrote them, if they had not been intended to reach the most conspicuous case that has ever occurred in our history. But these letters have been supplemented by that of Mr. Olney, which certainly removes all doubt as to the meaning that must necessarily attach to them; for Mr. Olney is entirely specific, as well as entirely in accord with Cleveland and Harrison on this point. He ways:

rison on this point. He says:
"In my judgment nothing is now so
important as that the American people
should take this, their first opportunity. to protest against that excrescence upon original Republicanism, which may be called McKinleyism. The future may be helped and safeguarded even if the past helped and safeguarded even if the past is remediless; while, so far as the injurious consequences of past courses can be averted or mitigated, something may be hoped from those not primarily respon-sible for them. From their official au thors and justifiers nothing but persist ence in them can reasonably be expect-

Should Vote for Bryan. "I come to the question whether any of our people can vote for Bryan. I am free to confess that I have always advised against this course, upon the supposition that it would be useless as well as inconsistent to do so. But, from all the judgment I can form on the most mature reflection, I am now persuaded that there is good reason why we should all vote for Bryan. The same reasoning which influences me as a Gold Democrat also influences me on the general question. Mr. Olney's letter, to which I have already referred, puts this point in its clearest possible light. For, as he very justly says, 'In laying his course upon the all-important subject of the Presidency a citizen is bound to bear in mind that he is dealing with a practical matter, and must seek the best practical results through such legitimate practical methods as are avail-

'The obligations of citizenship are avoided, not performed, by standing neu-tral in an election. The voting power is a trust which calls for use, and is violated y the neglect to use. Be it admitted that the Democratic party, its platform, and its candidate are open to much just crit-cism, yet, all things considered, would not its triumph be the best outcome of the

present Presidential contest?

"I sincerely believe that it would. Mr. Bryan would not be my choice for the Presidency, if it were possible to avert the menace to our cause and our personal fortunes to which I have already alluded by any other means than his election. But there are no other means. The perpetuity of our Constitution is at stake. By whom are all these threatened? We can safely impute the threat to McKinley, and to him alone of all the Presidential candidates. We know what he has done, and therefore we know what he will do. We must be guided by the light of experience in all matters of probability. To judge without the aid of that light is to deal in fiction and not in philosophy. Therefore the certainties of McKinleyism must outnest revival of "Reverence for Law." And to this I add the words of Benjamin Har-rison: 'If we abandon the law, all is gone. Therefore my appeal everywhere is to hold the law in veneration and reverence.'"

STEVENSON'S SPEAKING TOUR.

Two Days to Be Spent in West Virginin This Week.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 8 .- Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nomines

mit them to do everything they desire, such laws may be despised and disregarded.

"In view of impending dangers confessed by the statements of our country's need, no more lefty or important work can employ the offsets of Christian work can e big meeting here tomorrow night, and leave afterward for Picdmont, where he will speak Wednesday.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS. Secretary Richardson Says Bryan

Will Carry Kentucky by 16,250.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.-If confidence is a forerunner of victory there is little doubt as to the result in Kentucky. At Democratic State headquarters it is looked upon as a certainty that both Bryan and Beckham will carry the State Bryan is likely to have a majority of 25,-000 votes. The condition of affairs in

what laws he will obey. Upon tary Gustavus Richardson, who has

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA

Democratic Prospects Bright in

the Far West. A Hanna and McKinley Newspaper

at Oakland Sounds a Warning. Says That the Party Is in Danger. Many Converts to Bryan-The People Rebel Against the Trusts.

There is no doubt in the minds of the Democratic managers that their candidate will carry States this fall that he never carried before. They say that Mr. Bryan is stronger everywhere than he was in 1896, and when the votes are the country is the situation more encouraging than on the Pacific Coast, a section which has been confidently claimed by the Republicans and as confidently conceded by the general public to Mr. McKialey. But the people are taking the campaign in hand themselves and quietly method the state of the section and quietly making up their minds to vote for the people's candidate next month. The vote on the Coast will be a shock to the Administration, and the Chinese issue, which is just beginning to be understood in that section, will

to be understood in that section, will clinch the situation.

The following editorial from the "Cakland (Cal.) Transcript," bearing date Saturday, September 22, 1900, a leading Republican organ on the Coast, shows the trend of public opinion there, as even the Republicans see it:

"There is no disguising the fact that the Republicans have a campaign on their

epublicans have a campaign on their hands which will require more than ordinary effort to make the party victorious.
The arguments advanced by the Democracy
for a change of Administration, tho whoopup against the trusts, and the yell of imperialism and the tirade against English up against the trusts, and the trade against English perialism and the trade against English influence are all having an effect in bringing votes to the Bryan column. Here in Oakland, the banner Republican county of the State, there has been a big change of opinion from that of two and four years of the Column that of two and four years are the column that of two and four years of the Republican text-book would be incomplete were no attention paid to this remarkable statement: "In this particular we have given to and it is a not uncommon thing to hear Republicans of lifelong standing announce their intention to vote for Bryan. Particularly is this the case with voters of foreign birth. We do not intend to say that the country will go Democratic, but its majority will be greatly lessened unless the Republeans arouse themselves to some form of activity. The writer had reason the other day to visit West Oakland, and it was surprising to note the change of heart on the part of many who, in the past, had been stanch adherents of Mr. McKinley. Imperalism was the reason given by some, trusts and the friendliness of the Administration toward England by others. These arguments are being used with good effect by Democratic missionaries, and if the Republicans do not combat them and show their falsity they will be treated to a surprise of an unexpected kind."

The Republicans Unmask.

Democrats in Washington are declaring that the Republican party is disregarding all constitutional limitations, avoiding all reference to Congressional action, assuming the acquiescence of the American people in the scheme for the extension of the sway of the Republic over helpless peoples and remote territory, has cast aside all concealment of its intentions and has boldly inaugurated a campaign of education for the purpose of persuading the voters that the hold-ing of colonies results in great good, not only to the colonies but to the mother

King George utilized the same arguments when urging the British Parlia ment to make additional grants for the purpose of hiring Hessians for the sub-jugation of liberty-loving Americans. George IV and his ministers and a large proportion of the English people firmly believed that the benign rule of Old England was the best that could be devised, not only for the thirteen colonies them-selves but for the mother country. It is somewhat strange that such arguments purchased by a foreign country. They were bound to England by every tiesocial, commercial, and political.

It is pointed out that if the children refuse to accept the arguments of the parent small wonder should be expressed

when the bondservants, the purchased subjects, decline to receive the same arguments from their masters. Reason-ing from Englishmen which fails to convince Americans cannot be depended upon to win the heads or hearts of Filipines when advanced by Americans.

Fit to Rule Themselves.

Just as the Republicans contend that only a portion of the inhabitants of the Philippines are in revolt, so King George pointed out that it was only a part of the people of America who contested his sovereignty. Beyond the borders of the sovereignty. Beyond the borders of the thirteen colonies lay magnificent domains peopled with savages who had no quarrel with the English King. But in the case of America, as in that of the Philippines, those who were in revolt were the educated classes, the people fit to rule themselves. They held the cities and the seacoast, and were gradually extending their Government into the interior. No city on this continent was as populous or as wealthy in 1776 as Manila is today. The Tagalogs hold but the towns and the coast. In the interior the towns and the coast. In the interior are savage tribes, but they are no more savage than the redskins who were not fully subdued for a century after the col-onies had acquired their independence. In the Republican text-book, which is published by the National Republican Committee as a guide for the stump speakers, is found a treatise on colonies

and colonialzation. It is made up largely from statistics furnished by Treasury officials and from articles prepared by them and published in magazines.

The first section deals with the effect of colonization upon the people of the countries colonized. This section fails to reveal any statements as to the effect of veal any statements as to the effect of colonization upon the Indians of the United States or of Mexico; of the beneficent rule of the Spaniards over Peru and other South American countries; of the forerunners of civilization and colonization in Africa. In vain the reader searches for the record of England's course of butchery, robbery, and treachery by which the Empire of India was added to the British Crown. Nor does it speak of the means by which two bright jewels were added to Queen Victoria's crown in the shape of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. It contains no in-terviews with subject peoples on the be-nign effects of colonization upon them, but dilates upon the fact that the British have built railroads and installed a postal system in India, as well as installing a system of canals A strong point is also made that the standing army in India is sup-ported by the Indian Government and not by England, just as Great Britain once attempted to make the colonies bear the ex-pense of the army intended to hold them in

"Having thus shown that colonization or nirol of a comparatively unorganized and SWAMP is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver, or bladder trouble it will be found just the remely you need. At druggists' in fifty-cent and doilar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free; also pamphlet telling all about it and its great cures. SWAMP is not recommended to everything: but if you have kidney, liver, or bladder trouble it will be found just the remeily you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free; also pamphlet teiling all about it and its great cures.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co.. Binghamton, N. Y.

badly governed country by an experienced and intelligent country and Government results advantageously to the people so governed," says the text-book, "it is proper to now consider whether it proves advantageous to the people of the governing country." In this section it might be expected that an account would be given of the result of Spain's attempts in this direction; how it once held a title, more or less good to the two Americas; how galleons good, to the two Americas; how galleons laden with gold and silver hore to the mother country the products of her step-children to first enrich, then make powerful and finally, through the corrupting effects of unearned luxury, destroy that powerful nation. The Cost of Colonization

Under the caption "The Cost of Colonization" the pith of the argument is fitly summarized in the following extract from a letter by S. G. Hobson, editor of the "Hardwareman and Hardware Exporter," of London, to the chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Hobson in re-ply to a question says: "No, the Governcounted there will be some painful surprises for the Republicans. Nowhere in the country is the situation more encouraging than on the Pacific Coast, a By this Mr. Hobson means that in its ex tensive scheme of colonization the British Government has never expended any considerable sums in internal improvements, the development of railroads, schools, telegraphs, etc.

All these have been paid for out of the colonial funds, and Great Britain deserves no credit for them further than it collected the taxes and disbursed them. Of the initial cost of subjugating these colo-nies, where they were subjugated, the writer takes no account, evidently includ-ing this among the incidental expenses of operating an empire. Mr. Hobson also makes this significant announcement: "But so far as colonization is concerned, it has been a natural process, the home Government cult taking cognizance of a power when it has grown sufficiently to warrant self-government." That is to say, when the struggling pioneers have succeeded in placing their colony on a succeeded in placin succeeded in placing their colony on a-footing where its commerce promises to be valuable and where its people are able to care for themselves; then England steps in and, at no expense to herself, in-stals a colonial Comment and record

ment than is usual with colonies."
At last the country has been given a definition of the status of Porto Rico. No longer does the Republican party seek to disguise its intentions with regard to that unfortunate island, whose people welcomed the invader because they believed the Constitution accompanied the flag floating at the head of the invading host. Porto Rico is a United States colony, and its people are subjects of the United States. The to a company of the company ncement did not come from the Presannouncement did not come from the President nor from his Cabinet, nor yet from that formerly independent body whose functions have been so completely absorbed by the Executive, the Congress of the United States. But it comes from the Republican National Committee, and is promulgated by Mark Hanna. Whether the Supreme Court will accept the definition remains to be seen. remains to be seen.

In the case of Hawaii the conditions are very different. When that little island surrendered its independence and sought admission to the Union it did so with the distinct understanding that it was to become an integral part of the United States, that it was to have the fullest measure of free government, and that sooner or later it was to add another star to those on the field of blue.

REPUBLICAN FIRM'S ACT.

Asks Its Employes to Declare Their Political Preferences.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 .- Employes of the Baltimore Chrome Works, Block and Willis Streets, are indignant over the action of their employers in seeking to obtain from them a declaration of their political preferences. They wonder what it all

The firm is Republican in its sympathies, and Mr. Jesse Tyson, its president, has been a lifelong Republican. A large number of workmen are employed, a ma-jority of whom, it is claimed by several of the men, are at heart for Mr. Bryan and the Democratic ticket this year. On Saturday afternoon, when the men were paid off, each found in his envelope with his weekly wages two small slips of paper, printed in red ink, as follows:

VOTED IN 1896. | WILL VOTE IN 1900. McKinley.... Bryan..... McKinley....

As they were given their envelopes the men were told that these tickets must be correctity marked, showing how they voted in 1896 and how they intend to vote in 1900, and turned in at the office today. They were told they could mark the tickets at once and turn them in before they left the place if they wished. There was no threat or insinuation of what might happen should the tickets be marked wrong, it is said, but the men were impressed by the idea that it was a Republican move. Some of the tickets were marked at once and turned over to the paymaster. Others were taken away, the men preferring to wait until Monday be-fore signifying their intention. William Cowan, 25 North Broadway, su-

perintendent and manager of the works, when asked yesterday about the matter, acknowledged that the tickets had been given out in the men's pay envelopes, but denied that the firm had originated the idea or had tried to coerce its employes in

"The tickets," he said, "were brought to our office by representatives of the Demo-cratic Honest Money League of Maryland, who asked us to give them out among the men. At least I think it was the Honest Money League, although it might have been some other organization. It might have been a Democratic league. "The tickets were given out with the full consent of the firm?" Mr. Cowan was

asked.
"Of course the firm consented. We are willing to do that sort of thing, although I do not believe an accurate estimate can be gotten in that way or that it does any good. If the men knew the firm was in sympathy with Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley that would be likely to mark their tickets that way, even if they intended to vote the other way."

"Mr Cowan, your firm is Republican in its sympathies, is it not?" "Yes, the firm is Republican, Mr. Tyson has always been a Republican, and will probably continue to be as long as he

considerable excitement and the receipt of them in their pay envelopes was under-stood by many to be an attempt to influ-ence their votes in favor of McKinley. It was stated by one of the men that a number of the workmen who intended to vote for Bryan marked their slips for McKinley, fearing to do otherwise.

May Join the Federation.

Regarding the published statement of Michael Fitzgerald, a member of the legislative committee of the National Let-ter Carriers' Association, of this city, which says that there is a strong movement on foot among a large number of Knights of Labor letter carriers to sev er their connections with that body and amalgamate with the Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers, its president, said this morning: "We shall always be glad to welcome to our ranks unaffiliated labor, and of course we endeavor to strengthen our organization by all fair and legitimate means. It is only natural that we draw fresh recruits from rival labor organizations, our federation being

HOW TO CURB THE TRUSTS

Tariff Protection Should be Taken Away From Monopolies

One of the Pledges of the Kansas City Platform-Products of Illicit Combinations Should Be Put on the Free List-Opinions of Some Republican Leaders and Newspapers.

Democratic managers are pointing out that the Kansas City platform pledges one emedy for trusts that will be an effective one so far as concerns those trusts that are protected by the tariff. This pledge is: "Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

During his first term in Congress, May 26, 1892, Mr. Bryan introduced a bill in line with this pledge.

This plan, it is said, must commend itself to intelligent men and the question "Why did the Republican party fail to make such a pledge," will naturally arise. Was it, it is asked, because that plan was not called to the attention of the Republican leaders? The records show that the same plan recommended by the Kansas City Convention was called to the attention of the Republican leaders and that it had the hearty endorsement of some prominent Republicans and of many Republican newspa-

As long ago as October 15, 1888, John Sherman, then a United States Senator, in Whenever this free comnetition is evaded or avoided by combination of individuals or corporations, the duty should be reduced and foreign competition promptly

On August 26, 1891, Senator Plumb, Rean, of Kansas, made a speech against

the McKinley tariff. In his speech Sena-tor Plumb said:
"There are dozens of lines of manufactures covered by the terms of this bill which are controlled by trusts. I do not know of any better way to start in at least to reduce the exactions of trusts than to down the shelter behind which trusts

"I emphatically favor removing all tariff tection from every industry that belongs a combination formed in restraint of

trade."
Ex-Senator Washburn of Minnes

to do something more than to adopt plat

form planks against trusts.

"It seems to me, after giving the matter a great deal of thought, that the Republicans in Congress will have to examine the subject thoroughly, and whenever they find a trust is depending for its exorbitant profits largely on protective duties, it will be the duty of Republican Congressmen and Senators to remove the duties at once We cannot stop short of that, the duties must be repealed when it is shown that the trusts are benefiting by them. This should be done with the duty on steel rails and on

inplate. Recently the White Paper Trust began bearing down upon the consumers of white paper. Then Republican papers demanded that the plan recommended by the Kansas City platform be applied as protection to the paper consumers. Following are sam-

"Chicago Times-Herald," March, 1899:
"Most certainly it should be the duty of ongress in both branches of which the Republicans have a majority, to abolish or suspend the protective duty on the prod-ucts of any industry which has been organ-ized into a trust, and which has arbitrarily aised the prices of such products.'

"Minneapolis Journal," October 2, 1899: "The Senator is so eminently corr his position that tariff duties which enable trusts or any other kind of monopolies to raise prices above the point at which they ould otherwise be maintained should be lowered in the public interest, that we must range ourselves beside him on that

New York Commercal Advertiser," in "The time will soon come when public

"The time will soon come when public opinion will no more tolerate protective duties on trust products; for protection should logically promote home competition, while trust organization destroys it."

"Portland Oregonian," March, 1900:

"Because the Paper Trust has put up the price of printing paper to an unconsciouable price of printing paper to an unconscionable figure, Representative Devries of Califor-nia has introduced a bill to repeal the duty on printing paper and the material of which it is made. It is very well: but there are about forty more big trusts that have

helped through protective tariff, and should be dealt with the same way."
"Hartford Courant." December, 1899:
"This paper declared that the President should have closed his trust discussion in his message 'with a straight-from-the-shoulder recommendation for the immedi-ate repeal of any and every protective cus-toms duty behind which a price-raising monopoly is squatied.'"

"Dubuque (Iowa) Times," January 20, "The Paper Trust is making hay while the sun shines. The simple remedy lies in the repeal of the tariff used to suppress competition and to rob the publishers, and through them the public. Congress should lose no time in wlping it off the statute books, and should not stop until every other duty which operates to suppress competition or enhance the value of the bounties of nature in private hands is repealed."

"Philadelphia Ledger," February, 1899:

"Philadelphia Ledger," February, 1899:
"What is imperatively required is a revision of the tariff such as will modify upon the free list all foreign goods, whether raw material or finished product, that are the subject of domestic monopoly."
"St. Paul Pioneer-Press," April, 1900:
"The whole list of protected monopolies ought to be brought within the purview of a tariff reform which would enable foreign competition to put a limit on their ability to raise prices."
"Rockford (III.) Republic," January 29, 1900:

'At a meeting a few days ago at Denver the Colorado Editorial Association adopt-ed resolutions demanding the repeal of the tariff on wood pulp and all other materials entering into the manufacture of print paper. There are many other trusts entrenched securely behind tariff duties, which shut out foreign competition and enable American monopolies to rob con-sumers. There should be a sweeping re-peal of protection, which is made the opportunity for such merciless exactions as the Print Paper Trust has laid on the newspapers of the United States." The Republican Club of Harvard Univer-

sity on Wednesday, May 16, 1900, adopted a platform approving various measures, among them the following: "Publicity of the affairs of trusts and removal of all duty on commodities con-trolled by trusts."

People are asking, Why did the Reput lican platform avoid any reference to this remedy?

If this remedy is a good one for the protection of the consumers of people who

HOSTETTER'S blood pure, the appetite keen, STOMACH and the digestion

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IF IT'S anything in Furniture or Carpets, better not buy until you see what House & Herrmann have to offer. No extra charge for credit. Corner of Seventh and I (Eye). 

a december of the contraction of

TASKER-On Sunday, October 7, 1900, at 5:40 p. n., ANNIE JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of deorge A and Stevie Tasker, aged one year and ixteen days.

ZUST-O: Sunday, October 7, 1900, at 7:35 p.
m., JOSIE, beloved wife of Albert F. Zust, in
the thi-tieth year of her age.
Funeral from the residence, 201 D Street northwest, Thesday, October 9, at 2 p. m. Friends
and relatives invited.

WILLIAMS—Suddenly, on Saturday, October 6,
1900, at 6:16 p. m., FANNIE, wife of George W.
Williams, aged thirty years.
Funeral Monday, October 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
from 1514 Gales Street northeast.

1th
DICKERSON—On Sunday, October 7, 1900, at

DICKERSON—On Sunday, October 7, 1909, at 7:39 a. m., JOHN W., infant son of Thomas B. and Lilly W. Dickerson. Funeral from 716 D Street southwest, on Mon-day, October 8, at 2 p. m. SHURLAND-On Sunday, October 7, 1990,

Funeral private. McCook.
Funeral from her late residence, 410 Élever Street southwest, Tuesday, October 9, at 8 1. m. Requiem mass at St. Dominic's. Fried of the family invited.

\* IN MEMORIAM.

SERPELL.—In sad but loving remembrance of my dear little daughter, PEARL JEANETTE SERPELL, who died one year ago today, October

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, Undertaker and Livery. \$32 Penn; Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

are imposed upon by the Paper Trust, why is it not, it is asked, a good remedy for other consumers who are imposed upon

by the trusts? If this remedy was good away back in 1888, when comparatively few trusts flour-ished; if it was good in 1891, before we had an Administration whose special bus ness it is to breed trusts; if it was good in 1899; if it was good as late as March, 1900, why, Democratic leaders ask, is it not a good remedy now?

Glow Lamps in Place of Bells. (From the London Daily Mail.) It is the intention of the National Tele phone Company to introduce in the near future a system by which the tedious process of "ringing up" the exchange will

be abolished. be abolished.

Under the promised new conditions the subscriber who desires to be put into communication with someone else will just have to take his receiver off the hook or out of the "cradle" of the movable instrument, and instantly a tiny electric lamp will glow in front of the young woman in

arge of his particular section of the ex-The lamp as a substitute for the shutter is not absolutely new, for the system has been worked satisfactorily in certain districts of London for some time, but the promised innovation, by which the handle and crank apparatus of the subscriber's instrument is to become a terror of the past, will be hailed as an unmixed bless-

In the application of that system Bristol is ahead of London, the glow lamp method having established itself as a success in that city. But steps are already being that city. But steps are already being taken to bring London up to date.

At Kensington and London Wall exchanges are being fitted for the new system, and it is expected that in these districts the glow lamp method of call will be working early next year. The rest of be working early next year. The rest of London will be fitted out as soon as the

cessary apparatus can be brought from and cure by taking Hood's Pills, the great family cathartie and liver stimulant.

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